

HIRE SALE PURCHASE
All repairs and tuning
Own Workshop
RELIABLE PIANO SERVICE
KLEINMANN
First-class
Pianos
Jerusalem: 2 Corosh St.
Tel Aviv: 18 Grunberg St.

MONDAY
JANUARY 14, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 45 PRUTA
VOL. XXVIII, No. 7159

TRAVEL TOURS AIRFREIGHT
TRAVEX LTD.
OUTSTANDING SERVICE
INDIVIDUAL ADVICE
JERUSALEM • TEL AVIV • HAIFA
2117 2118 2119

Column One By David Courtney

Economy Under Cabinet Review

FRANCE is without an effective government. From its own and the Western point of view generally, the crisis could not have come at a more painful moment. Inflation, rearmament and industrial production threaten the stability of the French economy. Tunisia and Morocco are adding to the strain. Externally, there is the question of the European army, which now seems farther off than ever, creating a vacuum which the Germans may feel justified in filling as they please. If they do, there will exist one more obstacle to the French position in the Atlantic Council, which postponed its Lisbon meeting at France's request, may now decide to convene as originally planned, on February 2. In any case, the French voice in the Council will have been weakened. Even if a government should be formed in the next few days it would be unlikely to demand, or deserve, much confidence. But M. Auriol may not fare much better than he did during the last crisis, when it took him nearly two months to give France a government.

Nothing new. But they get progressively more dangerous in their consequences. There is an ironic paradox in the fact that, whilst usually it is the Socialist vote that brings about the crisis, the next government is nearly always more to the right than the last. The founding of the Plevien coalition on the partly-submerged rocks of socialist principle, has undoubtedly brought much closer that final and perilous move to the right for which General de Gaulle has patiently waited, and which he predicted would occur this spring. Luckily, since the resignation of General Catroux from the party, the Gaullists have been less sure of themselves and Paul Reynaud's friends less willing to lay out the carpet for "the Gaullists" but it probably will need very little encouragement now to re-unite the reactionary elements under de Gaulle and to establish, in France, a political system that will add one more disturbing stress to those with which Western Europe and its collective plans are afflicted.

THE succession of French political crises and the damage they have done to France internally and externally, quite naturally provokes suspicion that the democratic parliamentary system as practised in many countries may be breaking down. General de Gaulle, and some other pretenders to dictatorial power, count upon their being able to turn the suspicion into electoral indignation if not into public readiness to accept a coup d'état. M. Plevien himself, in his melancholy appeal to the Chamber, which already made up its mind to unseat him, admitted, in effect, the failure of the existing parliamentary machinery to cope with the diversity and complexity of national and world affairs. He complained of the government's being in the situation of Swift's Gulliver — huge, potentially strong; but caught up in the meshes of thousands of regulations and bills, and fixed in the vice of hundreds of committees and councils. "Their number and confusion reduce the state to impotence," he cried.

THIS remedy was to give the government something in the nature of extra-parliamentary right of decree; but the Socialist Party would have none of an experiment which, in its view, might lead to "reforms" endangering the social security of the state. M. Plevien was right of course. So were the Socialists. And whatever new government may be formed this side of de Gaulle, will be in exactly the dilemma posed by M. Plevien and subject, one hopes, to the additional obstruction of socialist principle. In brief, it is difficult to see how the present parliamentary system can be made to work. Obviously reform is urgently needed. It democrats with some title to the name do not find it and find it quickly, the remedy will be tragically left to de Gaulle. It is a problem of decisive importance to other countries besides France.

Tel Aviv, January 14

The Cabinet held two meetings in Jerusalem yesterday — an extraordinary meeting in the morning, devoted to extensive discussion of economic questions, and the regular weekly meeting in the afternoon at which routine matters were discussed and drafts of at least six bills, among them the Oil Mining Bill, were presented. It is understood that the economic debate in the morning dealt with all aspects of the country's economic situation and the Government's economic policy.

Special attention was given to the persisting inflationary trends and the continued weakening of the Israel Pound at home and on the world markets. Important and far-reaching proposals were made to improve the situation involving elimination of basic sources of the inflation.

Assurance of foreign currency allocations for food imports is understood to have revealed certain differences of opinion between the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance. The Cabinet took no final decisions on the economic problems as the conclusion of the discussions is scheduled for a second extraordinary meeting next week.

At its regular meeting in the afternoon, the Cabinet discussed the mob attack on the Knesset last Monday and the question of punishment for assaulting the police.

It is understood that the new Oil Law will fix the terms and conditions under which Israel citizens or local or foreign companies registered in Israel may obtain licenses for oil prospecting and oil drilling in Israel. Persons or companies would have exclusive rights of prospecting and mining of oil in the respective areas.

Prospecting permits would be granted, according to the bill, for a maximum of three years, but could be renewed for a further four years if constant searches during the first three years did not disclose oil. Prospecting rights could be granted for one person or company could be granted for a maximum of 50,000 dunams. Persons or companies having prospecting rights for a certain area, would have the right to get an oil mining license for the same area. If they found oil during the prospecting period, they would be granted for a maximum of 40 years, if mining does not commence, for a maximum of 20 years.

Ownership of oil exploitation licenses would have the right to transport, sell and export their products after having supplied the local market. They would have to pay royalties to the state for the percentage of the oil mined or its equivalent. The proposed Oil Law, it is understood, would automatically abolish the 1951 Mandatory Oil Mining Law and license granted by the Mandatory Government under that law.

The communiqué on the Cabinet meeting stated: "An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday morning in Jerusalem to study budgetary and economic problems. The meeting was held at a special session." At its regular weekly meeting in the afternoon, the Cabinet discussed the mob attack on the Knesset last Monday and the question of punishment for assaulting the police.

A Ministerial Committee was appointed to examine and submit proposals on the charter, development and budget of the Hebrew University. A ministerial committee was also appointed to examine and submit proposals on the charter, development and budget of the Hebrew University. A ministerial committee was also appointed to examine and submit proposals on the charter, development and budget of the Hebrew University.

Other bills approved: members of the medical profession will be required to undergo their houses of medicine, issued by the Ministry of Health, and submitted to the State Council for approval.

U.S.-Spain Military, Economic Pacts Soon

NEW YORK, Sunday (UP). — The "N.Y. Times" correspondent, Mr. C.L. Sulzberger, in a Paris dispatch on Friday said it was hoped by March 1 to have bilateral agreements signed in Madrid and Washington covering economic and military aid programmes totalling less than \$100 m. between the U.S. and Spain.

Britain and U.S. To Pool Metals

OTTAWA, Sunday. — Mr. Winston Churchill and President Truman have agreed on a pooling of steel, aluminium and tin resources. An announcement will be issued within a few days, authoritative sources said, giving plans whereby Britain will receive large allocations of U.S. steel in exchange for Canadian aluminium and Malaysian tin.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, arrived here from New York today in a R.A.F. plane to join Mr. Churchill. As Mr. Eden arrived, the British Prime Minister was holding his first formal meeting with Mr. Louis St. Laurent, Canadian Prime Minister.

Lecturing at Columbia University on Friday, Mr. Eden declared his belief that the risks of war were less than they were a year ago. He advised Americans against urging Britain to join a European pact to contain "this European menace."

"It is essential that we should understand reality and be patient with the Soviet leaders who are to face the choice of destruction which would result from a full-scale conflict with the West," he said.

Mr. Eden said there was reason to hope that the world would gradually come to a new equilibrium, but he warned that the balance of power would continue to be a delicate and limited settlement of outstanding issues, avoid provocation and work towards a general agreement to "live and let live" paved on mutually recognized positions of strength.

Vietninh Encircles Tonkin Centre
HONGKONG, Sunday (Reuters). — The Vietninh Army High Command claimed in a broadcast yesterday their troops were "tightly encircling" the provincial capital of Hoaibinh, in the Tonkin delta.

The insurgents' radio said that after two months of fighting, Vietninh troops had "completely smashed the defence line set up by General de Lattre de Tassigny on the Black River."

They found a bewildered watchman who reported that Pe'er had left with a bag. "He told me there was going to be a war tomorrow so the money was needed," Pe'er then took a cab to Petah Tikva, where he switched to another taxi and drove to Kfar Saba.

Pe'er, who had a dagger in his pocket, did not resist arrest but began to struggle in the police station later and had to be overpowered. The weapon was taken from him.

Later tonight, IL4,000 of the IL16,000 in Israeli currency had been recovered as well as IL24,000 in bills and foreign exchange. The money was all found in the Nathanya area after Pe'er had been interrogated. Police were continuing their search on the seashore here for the rest of the Israeli currency.

Pe'er, who had recently been ill was sent by his employers some time ago to recuperate in Tiberias. On Friday he returned to Tel Aviv. Early on Saturday evening he left his house there. With a dagger in his pocket, he was taken to the flat of Mr. M. Serlin, in Rehov Ahad Ha'am and a toy pistol, he went to the houses of three persons holding keys to the Feuchtwanger safe. In the meantime the police had been alerted but Pe'er broke into the Bank, collected the IL4,000 and was off before police arrived.

Iran Refuses To Retract Closing Of Consulates

TEHERAN, Sunday (UP). — Premier Mohammad Mossadegh this morning turned down a request by the British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd, to withdraw the Iranian order closing down all British Consulates in the country.

A Government spokesman today said the Premier told the envoy that the Iranian order closing the order was a Cabinet decision which could not be changed. Mossadegh is reported to have said: "So long as I am entrusted with my country's affairs, I cannot withdraw the note. This can be done only if the Majlis or my Government order of office and another Government is brought to power which could fulfill your desires."

The spokesman said Mossadegh also refused a request by Sir Francis to release Reuters' correspondent, Mr. Kephah Mekertichian, who was arrested and taken for legal interrogation at the Ministry of Justice for allegedly transmitting reports "false and against the sovereign rights and security of Iran."

Several newspapers here predicted today that the order closing the Consulates might result in the severance of relations with Britain.

"Shifting Blame"
LONDON, Sunday (AP). — The British Foreign Office today Premier Mossadegh's demand that six Consulates be closed in Persia as an attempt to shift the blame for his troubles at home to an authoritative source said today.

British officials indicated that the move to close the Consulates was a "shifting of blame" and one source pointed out that Mossadegh had tipped his hand in a move to shift the blame for his troubles at home to an authoritative source said today.

Official Government reaction is not expected until a detailed report is received from the British Ambassador in Persia, Sir Francis Shepherd.

British officials take the view that there are no alternatives but to comply with Mr. Mossadegh's demand. Persia has a long history of British, so retaliatory action cannot be taken. There was a general feeling that the move to close the Consulates was a "shifting of blame" and one source pointed out that Mossadegh had tipped his hand in a move to shift the blame for his troubles at home to an authoritative source said today.

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent
NEW YORK, Sunday. — Except for a one-hour picket line in front of the Israel Consulate here on Friday by half a dozen Brith Trumpeldor Yeshiva students, carrying placards denouncing "Ben Gurion's Police State" in the most vulgar terms, the Knesset vote on dealings with the Bonn Government has aroused little comment and virtually no criticism here.

The general press was occupied during the week with the order of amount of space. Captain "Star-Pic" Carlsen, General Eisenhower's candidate, Mr. Churchill's visit and Mr. Truman's State of the Union message. It did not comment on German-Jewish relations.

The Yiddish press, except for a Communist paper, unanimously approved the Knesset action and condemned the Herut riot, despite the fact that one of the papers had supported Mr. Begin in his underground days. Several important Yiddish commentators who had opposed dealing with the Germans had changed their views after the conference on restitution held here in November. Incidentally, the Standing Committee, set up here by the conference, will meet here on January 20.

Minority Opposes
One Yiddish paper, the "Morning Journal," began a referendum last week among its readers. First returns show a minority of 38 per cent opposing the Knesset action.

The vote of the General Zionists has confirmed the conclusion that these few Z.O. members who follow Knesset deliberations. The conclusion began when the Zionists, who are the ideological allies of the Z.O.A. leaders, voted against Mr. Ben Zvi's motion to support the Knesset action. A fact of which the Z.O.A. members are unaware is that the Zionists have been ignored by their press.

Today's "New York Times" published a letter from an Arab, Yacov, an Indian settler at Pithulim, commenting on Mr. Dana Adam Schmitt's cable describing the demonstration by Indian Jews in Beerseba, which had brought to the U.S. for the first time a mass demonstration of racial discrimination in Israel. Mr. Ben Zvi repeats the point he made in a previous letter to The Jerusalem Post, that the Indians in Beerseba left Ashkenaz for the express purpose of raising enough money for their return to Germany, and that 80 per cent of Indian immigrants are Jewish.

In a cable broadcast after midnight yesterday morning, Ben Zvi said about the Indian Jews, "I am sure that the Indian Jews, who are the ideological allies of the Z.O.A. leaders, voted against Mr. Ben Zvi's motion to support the Knesset action. A fact of which the Z.O.A. members are unaware is that the Zionists have been ignored by their press."

Intensified Terrorist Action Seen in Egypt

Airfields Trip Up Korea Truce Talks

MUNSAN, Sunday (AP). — Allied and Communist truce negotiators haggled fruitlessly for 70 minutes today on how to supervise the Korean armistice. The official U.N. spokesman said nothing new was offered by either side. The subcommittee adjourned until tomorrow. The question of military airfields was again the stumbling block. It is the last point of disagreement holding up a solution to the truce supervision question.

Maj.-Gen. Claude Ferenbaugh, U.N. Command delegate to the truce supervision talks, said: "We tried to get an expression from them on airfields and were unable to do so."

In a neighbouring tent, the Communists and Allies tried again to seek out an agreement on the exchange of prisoners.

Peking Comment
TOKYO, Sunday (AP). — As the subcommittees met today, Peking Radio attacked U.N. airfields against Britain, yesterday said the prisoners subcommittee was "harping on the one-for-one exchange" of prisoners of war and handing them back to the Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee brigades.

Little fighting was reported along the bitterly cold battle-line. U.N. troops attacking in temperature drops to minus 12 degrees centigrade drove Communist forces from a series of outposts on several snow-covered hills during the day.

U.N. headquarters announced here said carrier planes had cut the Communist supply line from Russia and Manchuria.

Point Four Programme
Head Sees Selo DAMASCUS, Sunday (Reuters). — Mr. Lewis Lockie, President Truman's envoy to the Middle East under the Point Four programme, conferred with the Syrian Chief of State, Fawzi Sel, here today.

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent
NEW YORK, Sunday. — Except for a one-hour picket line in front of the Israel Consulate here on Friday by half a dozen Brith Trumpeldor Yeshiva students, carrying placards denouncing "Ben Gurion's Police State" in the most vulgar terms, the Knesset vote on dealings with the Bonn Government has aroused little comment and virtually no criticism here.

The general press was occupied during the week with the order of amount of space. Captain "Star-Pic" Carlsen, General Eisenhower's candidate, Mr. Churchill's visit and Mr. Truman's State of the Union message. It did not comment on German-Jewish relations.

The Yiddish press, except for a Communist paper, unanimously approved the Knesset action and condemned the Herut riot, despite the fact that one of the papers had supported Mr. Begin in his underground days. Several important Yiddish commentators who had opposed dealing with the Germans had changed their views after the conference on restitution held here in November. Incidentally, the Standing Committee, set up here by the conference, will meet here on January 20.

Minority Opposes
One Yiddish paper, the "Morning Journal," began a referendum last week among its readers. First returns show a minority of 38 per cent opposing the Knesset action.

The vote of the General Zionists has confirmed the conclusion that these few Z.O. members who follow Knesset deliberations. The conclusion began when the Zionists, who are the ideological allies of the Z.O.A. leaders, voted against Mr. Ben Zvi's motion to support the Knesset action. A fact of which the Z.O.A. members are unaware is that the Zionists have been ignored by their press.

Today's "New York Times" published a letter from an Arab, Yacov, an Indian settler at Pithulim, commenting on Mr. Dana Adam Schmitt's cable describing the demonstration by Indian Jews in Beerseba, which had brought to the U.S. for the first time a mass demonstration of racial discrimination in Israel. Mr. Ben Zvi repeats the point he made in a previous letter to The Jerusalem Post, that the Indians in Beerseba left Ashkenaz for the express purpose of raising enough money for their return to Germany, and that 80 per cent of Indian immigrants are Jewish.

In a cable broadcast after midnight yesterday morning, Ben Zvi said about the Indian Jews, "I am sure that the Indian Jews, who are the ideological allies of the Z.O.A. leaders, voted against Mr. Ben Zvi's motion to support the Knesset action. A fact of which the Z.O.A. members are unaware is that the Zionists have been ignored by their press."

17 Dead in Last 24 Hours

ISMAILIA, Sunday (Reuters). — A new flare-up in the Canal Zone, which has claimed 17 lives, including one British, in the past 24 hours may be the forerunner of bigger Egyptian terrorist attacks, under more aggressive and determined leaders.

British Staff officers at General Erskine's headquarters were preparing today to meet new assaults. They took the view that the "Liberation Army" was ready to wage a carefully planned and coordinated war.

Reports continued to pour in today of strong "commando" reinforcements reaching the zone from universities in Cairo and Alexandria.

Yesterday's nine-hour fighting at Tel el Kebir ("The Great Hill") confirmed the British in their opinion that a new more violent stage in the Canal Zone situation had been reached.

The three engagements in which the terrorists last 12 killed, 15 wounded and 44 captured, was a battle in the full military sense, British officers emphasized. The Egyptians stood their ground and fought it out with better discipline. The "Liberation" objectives were British defence positions and the water filtration plant near the huge Tel el Kebir ordnance depot.

Try Breakthrough
Early today elements of the badly mauled terrorist formations tried to break through the better equipped British defence. British "killer patrols," accompanied by four or five tanks, moved forward. One terrorist got away. Tonight bullet and mortar-bomb scarred Tel el Kebir was almost level. The British were scrambling all day to get away in civilian buses. Their evacuation was voluntary.

As they packed their belongings, the village was ringed by British infantrymen and armoured cars. Machine-gun posts and patrol dominated each half of the dusty old but village which straddled the Suez-water canal.

The terrorist escape route, on a subsidiary highway, was closed by British troops, who crossed the canal in assault boats and marched two miles across the desert to set up their roadblocks.

Arms and equipment captured yesterday included Sten guns, rifles, submachineguns, wire-cutters, wrenches and assorted rifle ammunition.

The Egyptian Cabinet met under Premier Nassef Pasha for two hours yesterday afternoon. Following the meeting, the Premier told Cairo Radio that a number of decisions had been taken which would be announced later.

At a meeting held in the Canal Zone from British pressure, he said. He also said that a meeting had been held with the Arab Legion commander to discuss the Arab Legion offer to mediate, which was then transferred to the Ministerial Political Committee, which was also meeting last night under Nassef's chairmanship.

Arab Legion Vice Commander Quits
Major General Abdul Kader Pasha el Jundi, Deputy Commander of the Arab Legion since its foundation, was resigned. The Jordanian Cabinet, in an extraordinary session in Amman, yesterday, accepted the resignation which is to become effective on April 1.

The major reason for this surprising development is believed to be the recently sharpened differences of opinion between Jundi the Legion's British Commander, and Glubb Pasha. During last week's Parliamentary debate on incidents along the Israel armistice lines, it was rumoured that Jundi was backing the demands of certain M.P.'s for stronger measures, while Tewfik Pasha, Abdul Huda, the Premier, said Glubb in the Government's "careful and moderate policy" on the matter, which was "most delicate."

Jundi had taken part in direct talks with high level Arab officers on various occasions when the need arose to break deadlocks in the Jordan-Israel M.A.C. by high level talks.

Meanwhile, the Jordan Government has decided to restore the emergency regulations against the "Liberation Army" in the Canal Zone. Pasha Pasha said that the regulations would be extended to the Canal Zone. The regulations would be extended to the Canal Zone. The regulations would be extended to the Canal Zone.

First Israel Citrus Fruit
Arrive in Soviet Union MOSCOW, Sunday (Reuters). — The 2,500-ton Israeli ship, Rimona, arrived in the Black Sea Port of Odessa with 60,000 cases of oranges, the first shipment of citrus fruit from Israel, according to a statement by the Israel Legation today.

Two more shipments of oranges are expected to arrive at Odessa in the course of the next two months, to complete a total of about 150,000 cases. (See Citrus Export — Page 3).

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.
TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA



1,200 Airborne Aussie Sheep Will Graze on Negev Land

By MONTY JACOBS

A SHEEP-breeding surgeon, born in Rishon-le-Zion, has just worked out a detailed programme to send 1,200 Australian Corriedale sheep by air to Israel. These dual purpose animals are ideal for providing both meat and wool. Grazing for the sheep, due to arrive in the spring, is being prepared on a 4,000-dunam stretch of land which Dr. Goldberg has been allocated near Dorot.

Visiting here last year with his Jerusalem-born wife and his daughter, Dr. Goldberg, who has 8,500 sheep on a 3,800-acre farm in New South Wales, was struck by the quality of unused grazing area during a drive from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

"I saw an enormous amount of grassland by the roadside, among orange trees and in olive groves. Wherever there's grass in Australia, you see sheep."

"If I can prove that Corriedales can be acclimatized and bred here, we can place them in orange and olive groves and in orchards where they can graze after the crops have been gathered." A specially designed muzzle would prevent the animals from damaging trees.

Mr. Gideon Roemer and Mr. G. Jaroch were entertained at a luncheon yesterday by Mrs. Hymen, for a short visit before entering his new duties as Minister to the United States of America.

Mr. Jacob Vainshtein, head of the Jewish Agency's Department of Religious Education and Culture in the Diaspora, has returned from a visit to Algeria, Morocco, France, England, and Italy.

Mr. Ben-Zion, head of the OSE in Holland, arrived yesterday for a brief inspection of the institution's activities in Israel.

Mr. A. Ben-Shimon has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Education and Culture in the Diaspora.

Dr. N. Bar-On will lecture on "Astronomy in the Bible" at the Tel Aviv Museum on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

The first programme of the recently organized Jerusalem Cinema Appreciation Society will be presented at 8 o'clock this evening at the Y.M.C.A. and will include nine short films on musical, artistic, educational and scientific subjects. Registration of new members will take place at the box office from 6 to 8 p.m.

On Gal's first day at The Post, the Hadassah Hospital reported an 85-year-old woman who broke her arm in a fall from a wagon. All other reports on the hospital beat ignored the incident, except Gal, who ferreted out details and came up with a 10-line human interest story.

The woman, a new immigrant, had stubbornly refused her children's support and had insisted upon making her own living by taking in sewing. Now she was forced to be supported by her children.

Gal took a keen interest in developments in education, science, medicine and sociology and reported them with understanding. One of his best achievements was scored after he left The Post and went to "Ma'ariv".

He dropped up in old clothes, miled his pockets with keys and a screwdriver and interested around in yards until he was arrested. He was sent to the lock-up and had informed the police earlier that he intended to go himself arrested to study conditions in prisons. His antics resulted in some immediate reforms.

Lord Samuel Explains New Ethier Theory

Before a large audience in the Rabinovich Building last night, Viscount Samuel delivered a stimulating lecture on "The Problem of an Ethier". Questions of this nature, Lord Samuel said, had occupied his attention ever since his term as High Commissioner for Palestine. Stressing the need for greater harmony between philosophy, science and religion, Lord Samuel criticized modern physics for failing to provide a common-sense answer to problems of radiation, gravity and momentum. Lord Samuel said that he had endeavored to suggest a solution to this problem in his recently published "Essay in Physics".

The answer, he claimed, lay in the theory of the quantum, which is the basis of the new physics, but a continuum of energy which may exist either in a "quantum" or in an "active" state. To explain the mysterious of the Universe, he said, one must seek a philosophy based on the work of Lord Samuel.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Hebrew University, of whose Board of Governors Lord Samuel is a member. The Rector, Professor M. Schwab, was in the chair and a vote of thanks was moved by Professor S. Rabinovich.

The Centre itself will contain two assembly halls, for 600 and 250 persons, an enlarged library, reading and lecture rooms. In the rear building, facing Rehov Yosef, will be shops.

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Citrus Export in Full Swing



Almost 600,000 crates of citrus have been exported from Haifa Port since the start of the season, it was announced yesterday by the Citrus Marketing Council. As usual, England heads the list of importers, with 282,730 crates of Shamuti oranges and 46,848 boxes of grapefruit. The rest on the list, the Soviet Union, bought 59,865 crates. Other importers were: Norway 45,700; Finland 42,516; Poland 37,000; Sweden 23,689; Belgium 18,906; Switzerland 14,500; Austria 8,751; Yugoslavia 7,415 and Bulgaria 4,528.

Hadar Residents Would Swap Water Rights for Civic Centre

Haifa, still lamentably bare of cultural amenities, will at last have a Civic Centre. If the proposal of the Hadassah Hachamim Committee is fulfilled: that the Municipality build the Centre in return for the property rights over the public water supply system, which Hadassah residents have paid to build and develop for three decades.

In 1921, the Committee earmarked a 3½ dunam plot for a Civic Centre in Rehov Pevner. On part of the site, Bet Pevner was erected in 1922, housing a lecture hall and a library of modest provincial dimensions.

In a competition of seven architects last year, the first prize was awarded to the plan of Mr. Shimon Gilad of Haifa, who proposed an ingenious solution: to join into an organic whole the proposed Civic Centre with Gan-Benyamin, the public park in front of it, by building a platform over Rehov Pevner, which now separates them.

The Centre itself will contain two assembly halls, for 600 and 250 persons, an enlarged library, reading and lecture rooms. In the rear building, facing Rehov Yosef, will be shops.

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...



Healer of Souls Through Dance

By Mando

Trinidad-born, American-raised Pearl Primus, a medical student turned dancer. She considers both professions as arts of healing, viewing the dance as a means for healing the soul. While in medical school, friends prevailed upon her to turn to the dance as a career.

She had never danced before. But with the assistance of the National Youth Administration, instituted by President Roosevelt's administration, she made steady progress. Gradually she came to the conclusion that the dance was her true medium.

The curiosity she manifested as a child in the heritage of her people stood her in good stead. Soon she was captivated not only by the world of the African dance but by the whole pulsating ethnology of the "Dark Continent."

Miss Primus has just come from a three-week festival in Monrovia, Liberia, to mark the refection of William Tubman as President of this unique independent Negro republic. With a happy smile, Miss Primus showed us the decorations she was awarded by the republic, an award reserved for Liberia's closest friends and higher statesmen.

The medal's inscription reads: "The love of liberty brought us here." It means, the dancer explained, "that the descendants of slaves came back to their native soil and founded the Republic."

Having arrived by air from Liberia Thursday morning with her husband, Mr. Yael Wool, Miss Primus seemed unimpressed by the posthumous company, scheduled for this evening. It seems that the stage settings, which arrived in the s.s. Nephah together with most of her troupe, could not be cleared in time for the performance.

The Pearl Primus Ballet troupe includes two female and three male dancers, an African-born drummer, called Mose, (real name is Ensimbo), a pianist, an organist and the stage manager.

Her stage manager is her husband, who, it turns out, was in Palestine 18 years ago and has an uncle in Tel Aviv and another in Ramat Gan. Mr. Wool is American-born, was an actor, and married his wife two years ago. "Life with Pearl," he said, is quite exciting.

British Reject Gaza Alternative to Suez

LONDON Sunday (INA). British Foreign Office officials and a special committee appointed by the Chiefs of Staff have concluded their examination of Egyptian proposals for transferring the British Suez Canal base to the Gaza Strip and have informed the Egyptians that "this suggestion will fulfil none of the requirements for a suitable base for the Canal Zone."

"A British move to Gaza must be ruled out of all further consideration as a practical solution," they added.

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Conciliation Effort Hopeless Without Arab Goodwill

By Mando

There has been no progress in the debate on Arab-Israel relations in the U.N. say both "Hakofeh" (World Mitrabi) and "Hakofeh" (Gen. Zohari). "Hakofeh" writes that Israel and the Eastern bloc countries have made identical demands for the liquidation of the P.C.C. and for this very reason there is but little hope that this will be realized, because the West does not wish to leave a vacuum.

Israel has therefore demanded the restriction of the P.C.C., since peaceful relations between the Arab states and Israel are not dependent, as has been demonstrated, on the good offices of the Commission, but on the goodwill of the Arab states. As long as this goodwill is absent there is no room for any conciliatory measures. "Hakofeh" concludes.

"Hakofeh" stresses that the Soviet delegation, in demanding the discontinuance of the P.C.C.'s activities, had done what the Western states should have done long ago. Mr. Tarkapkin coupled this, of course, with one of the usual attacks on the imperialist tendencies of the West in the Middle East. "Hakofeh" says, a matter which has become a regular feature of the flirtation between Communism and Arab chauvinism.

"Hakofeh" believes that with a little more courage and initiative, the West could have prevented the exploitation by the East of this obvious opportunity to promote its propaganda, by making the same proposal itself.

Right to Demonstrate In most papers the debate on last week's incidents continues. "Herut" writes against the arrest of dozens of demonstrators, and says that the prevented the demonstrators from stating that the demonstration was organized by Herut. This is not denied, says the paper. On the contrary, it had been announced in the press and advertised, and it was therefore not necessary to arrest these people. It is still permitted to demonstrate in this country, the paper says, calling last Monday's incident a "fundamental democratic right of the citizen."

"Davar" (Hatsrat) on the other hand, demands a revision of parliamentary immunity for members of the Knesset. Mr. Begin, it says, the organizer of the pogrom, was responsible (among other things) for the wounding of 200 persons.

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

At the Cinema

RETURNING to the grand, action-packed tradition of Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. "The Flame and the Arrow" (Zion) is a romantic adventure in a Technicolor about medieval Lombard. Robin Hood and the struggle of his countrymen to overthrow the northern conquerors. Frederick Barbra rules with ruthless cruelty over Lombardy and its gay and colorful people. He is represented by Ulrich of Hesse, "the Hawk," with his German mercenaries, who maintain the tyrant's hold over the rebellious district. But not all men bend the knee. Some like Dardo, the Arrow (Burt Lancaster), continue to live in the mountains, free from the tyrant's rule. Other central characters are Virginia Mayo, as Anne of Hesse, Ulrich's niece, Lynne Baggett, Dardo's one-time wife, who deserted him for Ulrich's court and Rudi, the seven-year-old son of Dardo and Frances, who is the centre of the struggle about which the plot revolves. This cloak-and-dagger romance is typical popular amusement.

Romance with Doug Jr. "The Fighting O'Flynn" (Edison), with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. is a pleasant surprise. The action of this romantic adventure takes place during the Bonaparte period. But it is not the historic background that is important; the play's the thing Doug once more proves to be a devil of a fellow and turns out a performance full of humor, elegance and bodily training with enviable agility, excellently supported by Richard Greene, Patricia Medina and Helena Carter.

From Strauss to Strauss "Two Weeks With Love" has been held over for a second week at the Eden in Jerusalem. Small wonder, in view of the delicious "midsummer days' dream" sequence in which Jane Powell and flamboyant Ricardo Montalban fanatically revive the unique "My Hero" climax of Oscar Strauss' "The Chocolate Soldier". Strauss, by the way, at a venerable 81, is still active as a conductor and composer, having recently had a great success with his new incidental music for the Arthur Schnitzler film, "La Ronde".

"Two Weeks With Love" is preceded by "Yom and Jerry at Hollywood Bowl", a cartoon version of the complete "Fiddlers" overture of Johann Strauss. The Eden bill might be called "From Strauss to Strauss".

Chinese Victory "Victory of the Chinese People" (Orion, Jerusalem) is an impressive Soviet documentary in Agfa-color, showing all the stations in the advance of the Chinese People's Army, throughout vast tracts of countryside, from city to city, the craning of the Yangtze. We see the shattering of the partisans, the suffering of the people, the surrender of the navy, of whole tank-regiments and some spectacular celebrations of triumph and colorful national dances. The main merit of the picture is its utter lack of pathos.

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

Hadassah Opera (1952-53) Operetta in 1 act by J. P. ...

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily, except Saturdays, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.

Managing Editor: Ted A. Lutz. Editorial Office & Administration: 9 Rehov Haharim, Jerusalem. P.O.B. 11, Tel. 4233 (4 lines). Tel Aviv Bureau: 15 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 113, Tel. 4231 (3 lines). Haifa: 1 Khayat St. P.O.B. 96, Tel. 4284 (3 lines). Subscription IL12.00 p.a. Advertising rates on request. The right is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertion if space is not available.

Monday, January 14, 1968
Tel Aviv, 2712, Haifa 1-2441, Jerusalem 1-2712

MR. Eden's address at Columbia University on Friday, which has been given far too little attention,

Mr. EDEN'S OPTIMISM

struck a more optimistic note than any statement from one of the world's statesmen for some time. It included, though necessarily in a guarded manner, words of criticism aimed at certain American politicians and diplomats who have reached the conclusion that a third world war appears to be inevitable because the Politburo is set on such a policy. Mr. Eden said that he did not believe the Soviet leaders to be interested in the devastations and horrors of a third world war, but only for the reason that its outcome was by no means certain from their point of view.

Surprisingly enough the British Conservative leaders have thus adopted to a large degree the opinions of the Eban opposition faction within the British Labour party, which, while not opposing the rearmament programme in principle, maintain that too severe a strain on the British (and continental) economy would in the last resort defeat its own purpose, and weaken Europe instead of strengthening it. Most responsible European statesmen appear to have reached the conclusion that the main danger at the present time is inflation, not a Soviet invasion, and while it might be difficult for American statesmen to realize this, living and working as they do in altogether different conditions, they will have to take these fears into account.

Both the economic and military situation of the West is incomparably stronger than a year ago, industrial output in Western Europe having reached an all time high of 140 (1938=100). There are 18 divisions in Western Europe now as against 26 (smaller) Soviet divisions in Eastern Germany and Poland. The Soviet army is of course still much stronger, but according to Western sources its forces in Europe have not been strengthened of late, and there have been no signs of any impending action. The outlook in the Far East, and especially on the northern frontier of Indo-China which promises to become swiftly one of the world's main trouble centres is less reassuring. Generally speaking, Mr. Eden's optimism holds good for Europe and the West rather than for the Far and Middle East.

In conversation with a new acquaintance one sometimes feels a slight uncertainty on how to address him — whether

or not to give his name, the prefix of "mister." Not an important matter; yet to decide is a fine balance between respect and staidness. One meets more persons who raise no such doubts. Their parents have given them a name which can be happily connected, and nature has made them affable and easy of approach; the result is "Bob" or "Ted" or "Sam" from everyone's lips, and any other mode of address would be quite wrong.

This question arises less often in official life where each man, whether colonel or garbage collector, has his status, each identifiable. The higher his position, the more rigid the etiquette which excludes error. But in writing about those at the summit in editorials has some choice. For instance, when the head of the Russian State recently spoke to a happy occasion, "The Times" reported it under the heading "Mr. Stalin's 72nd birthday." That phrase is calm and human amongst the volleys of verbal missiles between East and West; it cuts off currents from the loud speakers. A dictator "bestriding the narrow world like a Colossus" and his birthday must needs be marked by the arrival in Moscow of complete train loads of presents. Therefore nothing but good can come of a reminder that right in the centre of power's vortex is simply one more mister who is getting on in years a bit.

THE WEEK AT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY UNITING FOR PEACE

THE U.N. Assembly in Paris approved the amended 11-Nation plan for strengthening U.N.'s collective security system by 51 votes to five, with three abstentions. The USSR and four other Eastern European Delegations voted against it, and Argentina, India and Indonesia abstained. As finally adopted, the resolution carried a number of Asian, Arab and Latin-American amendments.

In its operative part the resolution takes note of the report of the Assembly's Collective Measures Committee under its Unit for Peace Programme, and recommends that U.N. Member States take further measures to maintain armed units within their National Defence forces, as far as they can, for service with U.N. They are also asked to give as much help as they can to U.N. forces engaged in military measures undertaken either by the Security Council or the General Assembly.

The resolution also recommends that member states which belong to regional organizations should seek to obtain through these organizations their cooperation in U.N. collective measures. The Secretary-General is requested to appoint a panel of military experts as soon as possible in order to give help to any member state desiring it on technical matters relating to national armed units for international service.

The resolution calls for the Collective Measures Committee to continue its studies for another year. In conclusion the resolution notes that no measures can be taken in any state without free and express consent of that state.

The Political Security Committee had rejected a USSR proposal to disband the Collective Measures Committee, which was part of the Soviet Union's overall proposal for high-level Security Council meetings.

The Assembly has also recommended that high-level meetings of the Security Council be held whenever such meetings could help in easing world tensions.

The Political Committee had rejected the USSR proposal that the Council meet at Foreign Ministers level "without delay" to take up the Korean question, and it also decided to defer discussion in the Assembly of the Korean situation until an armistice was concluded or "other developments" in Korea made it necessary for the Assembly to take up the question.

In relation to Korea, what the decisions mean was this: neither the General Assembly nor the Security Council will discuss the Korean question as long as cease-fire negotiations continue in Korea, unless an armistice is agreed upon by the time the Assembly is ready to adjourn on February 15.

While approving the USSR's basic proposal that the Council hold special, or periodic, meetings which would be attended by Foreign Ministers instead of permanent representatives, the Assembly has also approved the USSR's proposal that the Council meet at Foreign Ministers level "without delay" to take up the Korean question, and it also decided to defer discussion in the Assembly of the Korean situation until an armistice was concluded or "other developments" in Korea made it necessary for the Assembly to take up the question.



Liaison Officers to the Korean Military Armistice conference at Panmunjom, initial maps showing boundaries of the demarcation zone. Colonel Murray of the United States, pen in hand, prepares to initial one of the maps, while North Korean Navy Captain Edm Kim Won Mu places maps requiring signature in front of Colonel Chang Chus San, senior Liaison Officer.

representatives, to remove international tension and to establish friendly relations, the Political Committee eliminated the Soviet proposal provision that the first item on the agenda of such meeting be measures to help bring the Korean armistice to "successful conclusion."

Friendly Relations

As amended by the United States, United Kingdom, France and Brazil, the recommendation was that the Council meet at Foreign Ministers' level when "such a meeting could usefully serve to remove such tension and establish such friendly relations in furtherance of purposes and principles of the Charter."

The vote on the amended proposal was 50 to 0 with eight abstentions. The USSR Foreign Minister, A. D. G. Vishinsky, said that, although he had opposed the amendments, he had voted in favour of the resolution as a whole because his central idea of holding special Council meetings had been retained, even though in weaker form.

The U.S.A. Representative, Ernest Gross, moved deferment of the Korean item on the agenda, specifically the report of the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. Mr. Gross said that contrary to M. Vishinsky's assertion, the United States Government was "not aware that armistice negotiations had broken down" in Korea. The French and United Kingdom Delegates said that the USSR proposal, that the Security Council take up the Korean question, had hampered the Panmunjom negotiations, and the latter suggested that the Soviet proposal was meant to delay and hinder the Korean Conference. M. Vishinsky, in opposing these views, asked why the "purely political" question of the independence of Korea could not be discussed simultaneously with "purely military" talks in Panmunjom.

Airfields and the Armistice

In Panmunjom no progress was reported in the armistice negotiations. The Sino-North Korean Delegation submitted a counter-proposal on armistice supervision, which the U.N. Delegation had rejected.

Major-General Howard M.

Van Turner, of the United Command, said the counter-proposal was unacceptable because it contained no provision for limiting the construction or repair of military airfields during the armistice. In commenting the counter-proposal on the plan, General Turner said, "I will say there is no major disagreement except that on airfields; that has been the major disagreement throughout."

Chinese General Hsieh Fang

called the U.N. stand one of "delay and disruption."

On the question of prisoners Rear Admiral R.E. Libby of the U.N. Delegation told cor-

respondents he had listed the main Chinese-North Korean objection to the United Command plan under four main heads: their objection to voluntary repatriation clauses; their objection to exchanging civilians for prisoners of war; their objection to any consideration of status of Republic of Korea personnel in North Korean forces; and finally, their objection to the provision for releasing prisoners on parole. It was Admiral Libby's belief that Sino-North Korean objections were based wholly on their intentions to improve their military manpower during the armistice.

Readers' Letters

HABONIM AND PROFESSIONAL ALIYA

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — As the officially selected "Vaad Chevra" of the Habonim Group at Bnei Brak we feel obliged to repudiate a number of assertions made by Lisa Lowenberg in her letter of January 3. In its plea for recruiting professionals from abroad, the letter implies that Habonim discourages professional aliya from its ranks, and consequently many of its leaders are being forced to leave the movement.

The groundless nature of these charges is convincingly illustrated by the considerable number of Habonim graduates working in various professions in Israel outside the agricultural framework. Although no accurate statistics are available, Habonim graduates form a significant proportion to the total American aliya found in every city.

We have been in Israel three and a half months. Most of us have been affiliated with Habonim for a number of years, yet we do not know of a single case where a leader or active member has been forced to leave our organization because he wanted to follow his profession. We would like to point out that in the last two years Habonim has made serious attempts to organize professional qualified members. The problem of effective professional organization and direction in American Habonim still awaits a final solution as does the general question of American professional aliya. It must be noted that this problem does not stem from a negative approach

PROBLEMS OF AN UNBALANCED BUDGET INFLATION IN FULL SWING

By ELIEZER LIVNEH, M.K.

THERE is no remedy for the 1.5% of our economy as long as we cannot overcome inflation; and we shall not overcome inflation unless we have recourse to drastic measures affecting powerful interests and habits of life. The first, theoretical part of this conclusion is widely recognized, but to this day no drastic measures have been taken.

The "balanced" budget — as passed by the Knesset — should not delude anybody. Firstly, because it is not balanced; secondly, its approximation to balance is decisively based on outside and non-recurrent factors; and thirdly, it does not draw to a sufficient extent on local resources.

The budget is not balanced because the security budget is only partly covered by ordinary revenue. There is no security reason for concealing the total amount of this part of the budget. Even a totalitarian state such as Russia publishes its total defence expenditure, and democratic states make their defence estimates public in times of war as well as of peace, without thereby disclosing any military secrets. Not to publish the security budget and to leave it partly uncovered only serves the tendency to evade all the consequences of a balanced budget.

Local and Foreign Resources

Our budget is, to a startling degree, based on loans and donations from abroad. The revenue side of the development budget includes more than IL60m from the Independence loan, the Import-Export Bank, and the American grant. These amounts are calculated on the basis of the official exchange rate of one Israeli Pound to \$2.50, or an

equivalent of about \$170m, but the true value of \$170m is considerably higher than IL60m. However one may specify the actual use of the dollars of the development budget, it is obvious that they cover not only this budget but in addition certain part of the ordinary budget as well.

The relatively large dollar holdings of the Treasury accrued from the three sources mentioned above cannot be considered as a permanent feature. We must use them therefore not only for current expenditure (even including development expenditure) but also for non-recurrent measures of consolidation. In this direction, the creation of reserves for a true fight against inflation is of special importance; this should be the first place apply to the repurchase of Treasury Bills and Land Bonds with a view of reducing their total volume.

The reduction in the cover from foreign sources of the development budget requires a more extended cover from local sources: more local loans; increase of purchase tax; excise, and indirect taxes; more effective urban entertainment taxes in order to relieve the Treasury from at least a fraction of the burden of its subsidies to Municipalities; collection of taxes from "black" incomes from commerce and labour. In brief: drastic measures which lead to a real lowering of the standard of living and which extract from the market real means of payment.

Wages, Profits, Production

In its revenue chapters, the present budget shows no energetic anti-inflationary disposition. On the other hand, the expenditure items of "development" include considerable amounts for wages and services without a corresponding production of goods. Yet, the main trouble lies not so much in the absence of an anti-inflationary tendency in the budget; all are agreed that it is less inflationary than its predecessors.

The real trouble is that the general economic tendencies, as accepted by the decisive factors within the State, are pointedly inflationary, and that the budget of the State is powerless in the face of these forces. These tendencies find expression not so much in the rise of the cost of imported raw materials and manufactured goods as in the rise of wages, cost of services, and profits, a rise for which there is no justification whatsoever since it is not accompanied by a corresponding rise in output and productivity.

Workers claim higher wages and better "social conditions" not because of increased output, nor because, by any international standards, their previous output justified the previous level of wages. Industrialists increase their profits not because the volume of their production is higher or its quality improved, but because allocated raw materials are sold in the black market or, with the knowledge of the workers, used for the production of unnecessary goods. Merchants inflate their profits by a noticeable restriction of their real turnover, the deliberate and planned

creation of "bottle-necks" — one of the most successful forms of planning in our State. Certain categories of workers increase the price of their services as a result of the scarcity of skilled labour. Various monopolistic organizations which impose their rates without regard for the real value of their services or goods, see no reason why they should stay behind in the "index" race which in itself rests on a silent agreement to adapt our standard of life to that of "the wealthy uncle."

At the beginning of 1968 we are faced with another wave of wage increases, the result of the renewal of collective works agreements, of course, will raise prices correspondingly, and the consumer will be the victim. The combined action of a new variety of "class-struggle" — will be followed, in due course, by a general increase in salaries, cost of services and goods, including agricultural products.

New Approach Needed

A general rise in prices will result in an enormous pressure on the banks which will begin to present to the Issue Department of the Bank Leumi the Treasury Bills in which they invest part of their deposits. The Treasury, in turn, will have to print new banknotes even if no new Treasury Bills or Land Bonds are issued. The question how much of such new money will have to be printed is not easily answered because the total amount of Treasury Bills and Land Bonds is not published. It is generally estimated that they amount to approximately IL150m, (or IL160m, according to "Davar" of December 21), as appearing in the Issue Department returns. Thus the printing press has a respectable margin at its disposal, without need for "new" Treasury Bills. The banks, of course, can neither ensure large quantities of Treasury Bills nor pay out sizeable amounts of deposits without coming into conflict with the rules governing their liquidity. The result of it all is a truly terrifying increase of inflationary pressure.

It is obvious that the budget can no longer be balanced when rising wages and prices must affect most items on the expenditure side which were calculated on the basis of September, 1961, or thereabouts. Not only will the budget not attain inflation, but on the contrary, inflation will undermine the relative balance of the budget. An inflation of this nature cannot be fought with budgetary measures alone, but only by a thorough economic revolution which must severely affect all sections of the population and fundamentally change our present economic concepts.

PARADISE

The Sofa Bed
for you!

JANUARY
INDIA and ISRAEL
new issue arrived
Distributors: STEINATZKY
Tel Aviv • Haifa • Jerusalem

INDUSTRY HANDICRAFTS AGRICULTURE MINING

Machinery & Equipment for Metal-work, Textiles, Wood-work, Cold-Storage, Ice Factories, Garages and Service Stations, Electrical Equipment, Installation & Equipment for Mines and Quarries, Marble Industry, Carriages, Wagons and Equipment for Railways, Cranes, Wagons and Equipment for Ports.
The products of famous Belgian Factories incorporated in "Sycmom" & "Fabrimetal"
PROMPT DELIVERY

FURTHER PARTICULARS AND CATALOGUES FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE IN ISRAEL
ISRAEL BELGO-ISRAEL CO. LTD.
TEL AVIV: Citrus House, Tel. 4248
JERUSALEM: 4 Lane St. Tel. 4248
HAIFA: Ford Bldg. Tel Aviv Rd. Tel. 4241

KEEPING POSTED

A Haifa engineer visiting Rome for the first time had to make an urgent call at the Israel Legation between two planes. He jumped into a taxi and gave the address, 2 Via Reno. As they turned the corner a sign reading Via Reno flashed by, and then the taxi pulled up outside a hard-some house. The visitor rang the bell, a distinguished-looking butler opened the door with an obeisance and showed him into a luxurious room. He didn't appear to understand him into a seat without asking any questions. As a matter of fact the butler had no idea what language the unexpected guest had spoken, but his employer would no doubt be able to deal with the situation, he thought. The butler returned with the master of the house, a stocky man with a round and friendly face. The visitor was relieved at what he felt to be a family familiar face, and again began to explain what he wanted. Listening carefully, the stocky man caught the word "Israel," smiled with relief, and said in English, "But yes, certainly, your Legation, the next house this side of the street." As the hurrying engineer left he noticed a small brass plate outside the door that read "R. Gigli."

We were a good deal surprised to read of the threat of Queen Sereya of Iran to gather the women of the country for a grand bonfire of nylon stockings in a campaign to save foreign currency. First of all because, human nature

being what it is, and anxious being the only really satisfactory invention of the 20th century, as opposed to D.D.T. that suddenly doesn't work, and atom bombs that work much too well, we think that this gesture of going to coat Iran a lot of currency in the long run, and not save it. And, secondly, because once hung up a nylon stocking too near an electric fire. A draught made it touch the glowing wires, the precious stocking flared up, melted before our eyes and dripped onto the floor in dollops of hard brown stuff like light-weight sealing wax, and the smell — the smell was something to be remembered. In fact we advise Queen Sereya simply to have all the women put their stockings away some where safe until better times, or the inhabitants of Sepak Square, where the bonfire is to take place, will have to move out for a week.

THE Yemaiti girl from the Talpotei ma'ara who works for our neighbours came in to call and discuss the news. We asked her what she thought of the business of the demonstrations and the stones thrown into the Knesset. Yes, she said, she'd heard about it. She'd had terrible trouble getting into town, too, the buses all went round the wrong way. But what about the business itself, we pressed her, should the Government take money from Germany? "Money from Germany?" she echoed blankly. What was it to do with Germany? We asked her what the demonstration had been about. "I wasn't there myself," she said, "but one of my

brothers was, and I heard about it in the queue yesterday, too. We all want proper houses, not these bums that leak as soon as it rains, and regular work for the men, not all this business of one day on and one day off, and then they say you're earning too much a day. It's high time, because once hung up a nylon stocking too near an electric fire. A draught made it touch the glowing wires, the precious stocking flared up, melted before our eyes and dripped onto the floor in dollops of hard brown stuff like light-weight sealing wax, and the smell — the smell was something to be remembered. In fact we advise Queen Sereya simply to have all the women put their stockings away some where safe until better times, or the inhabitants of Sepak Square, where the bonfire is to take place, will have to move out for a week.

We have an extremely polite letter from an immigrant saying that for six months he has been wondering what the one-mill coins are for in Israel, as he has never yet found anything that can be bought for them. Now, he says, he knows. He saw a little boy, who might have been about six, standing in the street surrounded by a small crowd of friends and acquaintances. He had a bag of popcorn in one hand (50 pruta), and with the other was carefully taking out single grains of corn and distributing them in exchange for one-pruta coins that were being patiently held up in a dozen dirty fists. His arithmetic was not very far from that far, but he was making a profit of about 500 per cent. Still, what is that compared to the profits of his older colleagues peddling chocolate in Boulevard Rothschild?

Today's contributors are Mando and E. Rinn, Tel Aviv.

IKA

The luxury SHAVING CREAM
Made by IKAPHARM LTD.

HITACHUT OLEI AMERICA
Tel Aviv Branch
Dr. HAIM YAHIL
Director of Information and Cultural Relations Department of the Foreign Office.
IMMIGRATION AND ANNOTATION OF NEW IMMIGRANTS
January 15, 1968, at 8.15 p.m. at the J.N.P. Hall, 11 Rehov HaShilo, Tel Aviv.

DANTE ALIGHIERI SOCIETY
Jerusalem
DR. I. L. SOLVANGER will speak in Hebrew tomorrow at 8.30 p.m. at the Israel Touring Club, Talbich on
THE KOVELS IN "ORLANDO FURIOSO" BY ARIOSTO
The public is invited